

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

A Family Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

TERMS—\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1922.

NO. 14

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things, Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

Colored man walked into the office of the sheriff Wednesday afternoon and requested information relative to going one's bond. He had the idea that the bond had to be put up in cash.

"There's a colored boy in jail and his father wanted me to go on his bond," he explained. "I wanted to know about it."

"Oh, no," explained the sheriff, "you don't have to put up a cash bond; but if the prisoner should leave before court you will be held responsible and will have to make the amount good then."

"I expect I'd better not sign my name to no bond," exclaimed the colored man, "because I've got a feeling that if that nigger should get on the ground again he wouldn't stand."

Again In Custody.

Jim Hayes, a white man, who escaped from the York county chain gang about six years ago and who was recently apprehended at Concord, N. C., was returned to the York county jail Tuesday night by Constable Johnson. Hayes, who formerly lived in the vicinity of Sharon, where he made a living as a gunsmith, was sentenced to four years on the chain gang following his conviction for shooting into an automobile in which J. W. Leech and members of his family were returning to Hickory Grove from Yorkville. Two years of the sentence were to be suspended, provided Hayes made a good prisoner, but of course he will have to serve the entire sentence. Hayes is about 61 years old.

"I've thought about giving up a number of times since my escape," he told Sheriff Quinn at the jail the other day. "I have been living in various towns and sections of North Carolina and having a dog's life of it. Every time I would get into a row with my wife she would threaten to expose me. I never did get settled anywhere but what I didn't imagine the officers were watching me and in fact I have been miserable."

Hayes told the sheriff that he got in a row with his wife some time ago and that she cut his throat during the rucacas. Following that she went to the police in Concord and told them that Hayes was an escaped convict from the York county chain gang. Hayes was then arrested and held for the York county officers.

A College Boy to His Pa.

"Speaking of athletics and one thing and another," said Mr. Jas. A. Page of Clover, the other day, "there is a letter written by a Clover man which purports to be a letter from a college student to his dad and describes a college baseball game. This article struck me as being in the Ring Lardner class and perhaps I am no judge; but I have read and re-read it each time with pleasure. If you want to use it in your Views and Interviews column, go to it:

Athletically, S. C., June 1st, 1921.

Dear Dad:—

You order have been here it was the last game of the season we was playing Ruffington University the score stood 2-2 and it was our last chance up, everybody was on the qui vive, that means dad the girls were standin on their toes and holding their breath our manager called for quick meeting of our faculty and it was all there in a few minutes it was decided what to do the ump walked out in front of the grand stand and said "ladies and Gentlemen Mr. Wm. Sampson batting for Tom Lightweight" Well you order herd the cheering my Girl Susan who is the puttiest sweetest and christianest girl in college was ther I looked at Susan and she looked at me and said "ole boy deliver the goods" I was a pinch hiter but that Dad is what we call in our college a missonner which means somthin that you aint but your Wm was it. I walked to the plate the visiting pitcher shot in a hot one but I had a good eye and so did our ump he was from our town and said "ball one" the capt. of the visitors kicked but our ump said "shut up ball" full half inch too high. He tied me on a floater next time but she broke too quick and floated out to sea. Ball 2 next time he tried me on a spit ball, now Dad a spit ball is a ball you spit on and throw it but dont know wher its goin, this one went twixt my legs, Ball 3 I knowed I had him he called for consultation with the ketcher just like two Docs when they dont know whats the matter with a feller. I knowed then that the next one would be a good one or he would walk me but it was a good one and I laid against it with all my might, she went to centre field. I tore round the bases and when I got to 3rd our coach said "beat it William beat it" and I tore for home and just before I got there I heard the ball hit the ketchers mitt, but I slid under him and it was all over 3-2. Well it was great Susan come running crying and laughing and said WM it was the cutest thing I ever saw you are our Herow. The prst of Ruffington was there and he was a good old sport but if he dont know no more about books than base ball he order start over for he said to me "young man that was a magnificent run you made but it was too bad you fell down

hope you didnt git hurt and if you deside to leave this college I hope you will come to us as our athletick kirkukulum is very high but I didnt sign nothing.

I past on basket ball made 87 9-16. I am a bit short please send me twenty dollars.

your son
William.

P.S. See if you can git me a job on a steamboat this summer want a job as steve door and go in training for the foot ball class next fall. Dont forget the twenty.

Oh yes they are going to have examination next week for a bagage director for the glee club and I want stand for it you no they say musick helps to get a feller in good society and I want all thats comin to me in this college. remember the twenty. Wm.

Pleased With Peanuts.

It pays to plant peanuts even though you never expect to market them, is the experience of Mr. C. M. Inman, who lives on the western outskirts of Yorkville.

Mr. Inman has the distinction of being the most extensive planter of peanuts in York county. In 1917 he planted 27 acres, and he is satisfied that they were profitable.

The conditions that brought about the experiment are still within the vivid recollection of most farmers. The United States had just gone into the world war. Farmers could raise cotton with as much certainty as ever; but it was a question as to whether cotton was the thing. It could not be exported then except at almost prohibitive cost and there was a plenty in America for home consumption. The outlook was that foodstuffs might soon become a serious consideration in this country. Everybody was giving attention to the question of food supplies, and so it occurred to Mr. Inman that it might be worth while to plant peanuts. While not an expert with peanuts, still he had been planting patches for years and knew something about them. So he put in twenty-seven acres.

Views and Interviews took occasion to ask him something about his experience a few days ago, and the information he gave was worth while.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Inman, "I had three crops on the same land. First I planted corn in rows six feet apart. Then after the corn was well up I planted velvet beans between the stalks, and running a furrow half way between the rows I put in peanuts. It was good land and all the crops did well. Of course I cultivated the corn as usual and I also cultivated the peanuts; but would not say that I gave the peanuts all the cultivation they should have had. But all the crops did fine."

"I gathered the corn as soon as it was ready to gather; but left the fodder, velvet beans and peanuts, and turned in the stock, consisting of fifteen mules and horses, fifteen head of cattle and forty head of hogs, most of them shoats. The stock stayed in the field most of the time up to Christmas, and everything got good fat."

"It was interesting to watch the hogs, especially several old sows. They would go down the peanut rows systematically, rooting out the peanuts as they went and so far as I could see not eating. They would just root and root, throwing the peanuts out of the ground just as they would have been thrown out by the plows. I don't know what these sows ate or why they did it that way. But the other pigs did not fool you about eating the peanuts thus rooted up by the sows. They and the mules and cattle cleaned up everything. Also the other pigs did a lot of promiscuous rooting for themselves, tearing up the land in every direction. I decided that if I should ever do the same thing again it would be well to ring the noses of most of the hogs and leave only a few to do the rooting. The idea of this would be to keep them from damaging the land too much in wet weather. It occurred to me that when necessary I could take the rooters out of the field. But let me tell you those hogs did pulverize the soil. The field looked as if it had been plowed with gang plows."

"What fertilizer did you use on your peanuts?"

"I fertilized the corn as usual, and of course the peanuts got some benefit from that."

"Didn't you put any lime on them?"

"I was just going to tell you about that. The year before I had tried to get a part of this field set to alfalfa, and I had used quite a quantity of agricultural lime. For some reason the alfalfa stand was not satisfactory; but the peanuts were much better on that part of the field that had been limed. Everybody who looked over the field remarked that fact."

"And how about peanuts this year?"

"I am going to put in twenty acres this year. I have used the little white Spanish peanut heretofore; but I have been advised that for my purposes the larger kind—the running kind—will be better. There are more "pops" in the running kind; but they tell me that the nogs will eat them just the same as the kernels and they are just as good. I am not figuring on the peanuts as a money crop. I am going to turn the stock in on them as I have been doing heretofore."

—Miss Dorothy Vicalji, who has painted many distinguished personages of Europe, is now at work on a portrait of Dowager Queen Alexandra.

—Dr. Jennie C. Murphy, boss of the construction and street cleaning gangs in Yankton, S. Dak., is the only woman street commissioner in the country.

SENATORIAL FARM BLOC

Facts About Distributing New Power In Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS BELONG

Bi-Partisan Organization That Seeks to Secure a Fair Deal For the Farmers—Only Twenty Members But They Exercise a Powerful Influence.

William Atherton Du Puy in Washington Herald.

I walks right into the office of Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and I says to him that I was looking for what they calls the "agricultural bloc" and has been directed to him and can he tell me if it is ice or what that a farmer uses to think with, or something to keep crops from growing.

And he just smiles in his dry way and he says that it was none of these; that it was a new-born legislative baby; that it had been left on the door step of the United States senate; that they had took it in confidence like in a long experience with infants.

But this here baby had got obstreperous right off; had developed complexions. It didn't seem to care what sort of company it kept; had no reverence for gray hairs nor established authority; wouldn't follow along beaten paths.

The first thing they did every morning was to get together over at the senate and make discreet inquiries of the conduct over-night of this baby. Had it gone quietly to sleep or had it been out gallivanting? Had it broken out with any new rashes or had it put any tacks in the seats of the conventional? Where might it turn loose next?

Then, along in the late summer, the senate proceeded as usual to get ready for the taking of its vacation. But just as it was walking out here stood this agricultural bloc with its hand uplifted like a crossing policeman. It talked just like the polius at Verdun. It issued the famous do or die pronouncement "They shall not pass." At least if there were any passing done it should be on bills, agricultural bills, a half dozen of them. The bloc had its way.

Then a little later Mr. Secretary Mellon made up a neat little list of taxes that should be lowered and those that should remain just as they are. He sent this over to the White House and Mr. Harding gave it the once over and sent it forward to congress. It was accepted as the administration tax program. The proper committee gave it the right of way.

But there stood the orphan with hand uplifted, palm forward. It looked to the orphan as though this bill lowered the taxes of the rich, but left the poor to worry along about as they had been doing during the war and after. It must be fixed up quite differently. Payments upon large incomes ought not to slide down so fast. And there was the matter of inheritances. Why not take over a lot of the money that rich men left to their sons? What had these here sons done to deserve that wealth, and why should they be deprived of that great boon, the necessity of work? The agricultural bloc felt that the administration program ought to be changed a bit.

And it was. The orphan had its way. "The agricultural bloc," Senator Capper was explaining, "is not to be compared with the old Progressive wing of the Republican party. It has no intention of breaking a party in two, but merely of insisting on the measures that are in the interest of farmers."

And it was. The orphan had its way. "The agricultural bloc, as it is at present constituted, consists of twenty members, ten of whom are Democrats and ten of whom are Republicans. Thus it is obvious that the bloc is quite non-partisan, or is bi-partisan. It is an interesting fact that of this bloc there is not a member who lives further east than Ohio. The group is made up entirely of Western and Southern men, most of the Westerners being Republicans, and virtually all the Southerners being Democrats."

I stopped to scan this list of men who stood together for certain classes of legislation. It was headed by Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, the six-foot-two campaigner, who was more responsible for the passing of the red-light districts from American cities than any other man. There was Arthur Capper of Kansas, who owns more farm papers than any other man in the world, and Edward F. Ladd, of North Dakota, the only scientist in the senate.

There was Charles L. McNary of Oregon, who dislikes newspapers and newspapermen, and Peter Norbeck of South Dakota; John W. Harrell of Oklahoma, who was an ineptulous lawyer ten years ago, but who is now an oil millionaire, and Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, who has the knife of trust control up his sleeve for the present administration. There was George W. Norris of Nebraska, and Frank R. Gooding of Idaho, who was born in England and who owns sheep in uncounted flock. There was Frank Willis of Ohio, the newest recruit and the best man in a spelling bee in all congress.

Among the Democrats were Andreas A. Jones of New Mexico, and Morris Sheppard, lily painter from Texas. There was William J. Harris of Georgia, who used to be director of the census, and J. Thomas Heelin of Alabama, who can recount infinitely for four hours in succession the best darky stories in the world. There was Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, who used to be cowboy and lumberjack and who takes himself very seriously, and Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, who wears a Van Dyke and specializes in rivers and harbors. There was Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, and one of the Smiths, Ellison D., of South Carolina holds the record in the agricultural bloc, for Nathaniel B. Dial, her homespun senator, is a member. Finally, there was John B. Kendrick, who exhibits a charming culture which he somehow acquired as ranch foreman and cattleman in Wyoming.

Such is the agricultural bloc as it is constituted at the time of writing, a bloc recently dubbed by Senator Moses of New Hampshire, as the Ken Kap Klan in honor of Senators Kenyon and Capper, who are its leading spirits.

"These Westerners and Southerners stand together on measures which do not take on a pronounced political complexion," Senator Capper went on. "If an issue comes up, however, where it seems evident that this bloc is to break directly with a party policy, as, for example at the time when it opposed the tax program of the administration, the Republican members of the bloc are likely to caucus independently of the Democratic members. Even as a group of ten Republicans so causing, they are likely to be able to present a pretty strong front and gain serious consideration for their demands."

The public is not likely to appreciate the outstanding legislation that is becoming a reality because of the solidarity of this agricultural bloc. There was, for instance, the bill which provided for the regulation of the packers and the stockyards, which was finally driven through by the insistence of the bloc in August last, was signed by the president and became a law. Under this bill the secretary of agriculture is just now setting up the machinery for the control of the packers. In the future this government agency will have the operation of the great packing houses and the stockyards so directly under its care that it will understand perfectly every phase of the packing-house business and its relation to the producers of livestock and to the consumers of its products. It will be able to prevent the charging of discriminatory rates or any other unfair practices on the part of the packers or the stockyard operators and will be able to turn the spotlight of publicity upon this element of American industrial organizations, which has baffled efforts at control for generations.

"Another accomplishment of the agricultural bloc that may not be thoroughly comprehended is the fact that it passed in this same session the Capper-Tincher bill, which so regulates the trading in grain futures that the grain exchanges as we have known them in the past will after the first of next January cease to exist. This law seeks to differentiate between speculative dealing and buying and selling in futures, which it regards as nothing more than gambling. It taxes speculation so heavily as to cause it to cease to exist. It imposes a tax of twenty cents per bushel upon every privilege or option for a contract, either purchase or sale, intending thereby to tax the transactions known to the trade as 'puts' and 'calls.' This tax applies except where the seller is the owner of the physical grain or where the grower, dealer or manufacturer of grain or grain products makes future contracts through designated and regulated contract markets."

"The administration of this bill is placed under a commission consisting of the secretary of agriculture, the secretary of commerce and the attorney general. Under its provisions the grain exchange of Chicago, second only as a speculative market to the Stock Exchange of New York city, ceases to be the huge gambling institution of the past and becomes a legitimate market for the purchase of actual materials."

"Another bit of midsummer legislation which was secured by the agricultural bloc was the enactment of the McNary bill, extending the power of the War Finance corporation for the relief of farmers. Under this bill the War Finance corporation was empowered to lend money for the promulgation of export trade and for the extensive financing of banks and banking institutions for the holding of domestic products prior to exportation and advancing money on them while they are being exported. It also provides for the sale of debentures to the extent of three times the capitalization of the corporation, or to the amount of \$1,500,000. This bill was signed August 25. The War Finance corporation immediately began functioning on an extensive scale and it has lent many millions of dollars which have been used to ease up the stringent situation, thus affording better credits on agricultural commodities, including livestock."

"There has been a strong tendency of late toward the creation of farmer agencies for cooperative marketing. The growth of farmers' cooperative associations has been very rapid. There are today 500 such associations in Kansas and 1,000 in Nebraska. A hundred farmers may get together, form an organization, build an elevator and employ a manager to handle the business end of this enterprise. There has been an outcry against the formation of these farmer organizations, a claim that it tended toward the growth of trusts and that the organization was therefore, illegal."

"The agricultural bloc is just now

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ANNUAL SUPPLY BILL

Ways and Means Committee Submits Estimates.

BIG REDUCTION FROM LAST YEAR

Five Mill Levy on Property Provided Newly Suggested Revenue Measures Become Law—Winthrop College is Hard Hit.

Columbia State, Wednesday.

The general state appropriation bill, carrying a five mill levy and an aggregate of \$5,071,684.47 for the operation and maintenance of state departments, institutions and agencies, was introduced in the house of representatives by the ways and means committee last night. The total appropriations provided for in the bill are \$1,095,450.65 less than the amount carried in the 1921 appropriation measure, which carried a 12 mill levy. The bill also carries a reduction of \$794,555.48 under the \$6,466,240.15 recommended by the governor in the 1922 budget.

The measure, which was given its first reading last night, will be placed on the desks of the members in printed form this morning and will probably be made a special order for Thursday night, according to E. T. Hughes of Marion, chairman of the ways and means committee. The appropriation bill last year was introduced in the house, given its three readings and sent to the senate in three days.

The five mills provided for in the bill levied on the \$452,490,600 taxable property in the state, according to Chairman Hughes, will raise \$2,262,453 of the \$5,071,684.47 appropriated, while departmental and institutional fees and collections will bring in \$931,000. This will leave a deficit of \$2,478,231.67 to be raised for the remaining portion of the fiscal year by the new revenue measures, now up for consideration in the senate or in the hands of the conference committees. "The amount so estimated as derivable from the new tax sources," Mr. Hughes says, "is extremely conservative and if all the revenue bills sent to the senate by the house are agreed to by that body and become law it is probable that the conference committee may be able to reduce the levy by one-half or one mill. If, however, the revenue

	1921	1922
The legislative department	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
The judicial department	157,698 68	156,838 68
The governor's office	18,988 24	18,469 24
Secretary of state's office	10,000 00	7,450 00
Comptroller general's office	825,215 34	808,576 84
Attorney general's office	14,656 25	14,081 25
State treasurer's office	258,456 82	257,496 82
The adjutant general's office	58,571 50	57,102 50
University of South Carolina	249,353 70	249,903 70
The Citadel	122,239 88	161,419 88
Clemson college (public service)	242,862 85	262,862 85
Winthrop college	424,496 23	396,296 23
State medical college	36,417 50	36,417 50
State Negro college	78,950 00	77,650 00
John De La Howe industrial school	39,322 04	38,222 04
School for the Deaf and the Blind	95,620 00	104,620 00
Superintendent of education's office	1,668,740 00	1,186,700 00
Historical commission	4,260 00	4,260 00
State library	4,020 00	3,960 00
Confederate museum	1,000 00	1,000 00
State relic room	1,000 00	1,000 00
Confederate Home hospital	768,926 68	699,972 73
South Carolina State hospital	102,517 00	93,426 00
State penitentiary	28,782 00	26,604 50
Board of public welfare	300 00	300 00
Board of pardons	56,166 00	43,203 00
Training School for Feeble Minded	78,763 50	70,763 50
Industrial School for Boys	14,958 75	13,469 50
Industrial School for Girls	39,357 00	28,352 00
Reformatory for Negro Boys	7,700 00	7,700 00
Confederate Indian office	500 00	500 00
Law enforcement department	28,400 00	12,000 00
Board of health	198,919 40	128,055 00
Tax commission	44,500 00	40,475 00
Tax board of review	20,616 25	19,226 25
Insurance commissioner's office	24,025 80	23,725 80
Catawba Indian office	24,447 20	24,447 20
Railroad commission	11,125 00	11,125 00
Chief game warden's office	6,500 00	5,975 00
Budget commission	3,000 00	3,000 00
Board of medical examiners	10,500 00	10,500 00
Board of law examiners	1,000 00	1,000 00
Board of fisheries	76,561 00	76,321 00
Board of conciliation	90,597 50	76,665 70
Confederate Indian printing	89,857 00	54,205 00
Commissioner of agriculture's office	2,000 00	2,000 00
Warehouse commissioner's office	33,595 00	33,443 00
Board of pharmaceutical examiners	13,758 75	13,758 75
Electricians and engineer's office	9,242 50	8,462 50
Highway department	30,210 00	30,778 80
Sinking fund commission	1,500 00	1,500 00
Confederate infirmary	5,515 00	4,635 00
Confederate Veterans' association	75,000 00	68,000 00
Com. on State House and grounds	5,000 00	5,000 00
State contingent fund committee	7,848 42	7,848 42
State Fair society		
Commission on approval of claims		
Grand total	\$6,466,240 15	\$5,071,684 67

WOMAN CALLS HALT

Wedded Six Times She Declares She Will Wed No More.

Mrs. Augusta Deisert Grimm, six times married and five times a "widow," has taken a pledge never to "promise to obey and love" again, relates a Milwaukee, Wis., dispatch.

"Never again!" Mrs. Grimm murmured as she walked from Judge A. C. Bachuss courtroom following her acquittal on a charge of bigamy. "Six times is sufficient."

Mrs. Grimm had been charged by her sixth and latest husband Peter Grimm, with having married him before she had obtained a divorce from John Deisert, who served in the capacity of her fifth and also her third husband.

"I was happy when I married the first time, back in 1874," she said. "I was fifteen years old then, but I lived with my first husband almost thirty years. Then I married again, and four months later my second husband was accidentally drowned. I was happy while I had him, too."

It was at this point in Mrs. Deisert's life that John Deisert entered. After living with him a short time she was divorced. Later she married again and was divorced once more. She then

bills agreed to by the house are killed by the senate just in such proportion will the levy have to be raised by the senate." The appropriation bill, were none of these new revenue sources made available, Mr. Hughes said, would require a state tax levy of 10 1-2 mills as compared with the 12 mill levy of last year.

The ways and means committee in the bill have seen fit to reduce the clerical help of the state receiving over \$1,200 annually, 10 per cent. of their salary, except in a few instances. The salaries of state officers are not reduced, nor do the members of the general assembly prune their own salaries. In at least one case, that of corporation clerk in the office of the secretary of state, the position is entirely abolished. No appropriation is made for extra auditors under the comptroller general to review county books. The wages of all porters in the State House were reduced, some of them by amounts as large as 50 per cent.

Among the larger cuts, compared with the appropriations of 1921, were the comptroller general's office, \$15,000; the Citadel, \$250,000; State Medical college, \$12,000; John De la Howe school, \$19,000; school for deaf, dumb and blind, \$55,000; superintendent of education, \$350,000; state hospital, \$85,000; state penitentiary, \$10,000; industrial school for boys, \$56,000; reformatory for negro boys, \$18,000; law enforcement fund, \$14,000; state board of health, \$71,000; state warehouse commission, \$16,000; state electrician, \$33,000; state highway commission, \$44,000, and Confederate infirmary, \$31,000.

Of the colleges, the university gets an increase of \$7,000 over the appropriation for 1921. Clemson college an increase of \$16,000 and the state negro college an increase of \$4,000. Winthrop college was cut, approximately \$2,000. Among the items allowed the university was an appropriation of \$2,000 for plans and estimates on a women's dormitory to be erected there in the future. The entire building program of the Citadel was disallowed.

The following is the recapitulation of the appropriations, the first column carrying the amounts proposed by Governor Cooper in the budget, the second the appropriations carried in the bill as introduced last night.

	Budget	House Bill
State	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Legislative department	1,000,000	1,000,000
Judicial department	157,698 68	156,838 68
Governor's office	18,988 24	18,469 24
Secretary of state's office	10,000 00	7,450 00
Comptroller general's office	825,215 34	808,576 84
Attorney general's office	14,656 25	14,081 25
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